POETRY.

WEER YET BENGING PROPERTY. FOREST WORSHIP-By Each Ecolor, The Corn Law Post of England.

Within the smilt forest,
Our roof of bright blue sky.
Where formatins flow and wild flowers blow
We life our hearts on high:
Beneath the frown of wicked men,
Our country's strength is bowing.
Eat thank's to Golf they can't prevent
The lone wild flower from blowing.

Hack, high above the tree tops,
The tark is sourcing free;
Where streams the light Gro' broken clouds,
His speekled brend I see.
Beneath the night of wicked then,
The poor man's worth is dying;
But, thanked be field, in spite of them,
The lark still warbles, flying.

The preacher prays - "Lord bless us!"
"Lord bless us!" ceho cates;

"Lord bless us" other cites;
"Amen!" the breezes marmar low,
"Amen!" the rell replies;

The proof with pangs are paying: here - O! God of Earth and Heaven,

The humble heart is praying

How softly, in the partses Of song, received wide. The cooshat's con-the times' O'er all and river glide!

With deads of evil men,
The afrighted land is ringing,
But still, O ford, the plous heart
And soul-toned voice is singing

And soul-fored voice is singuiz-Hush! hersis!—the preacher preacheth, "Wo to the oppressor, wo!". But said len gloom o'ercraft the sin, And saiddened hower below. S. Lowins the Lord! but, tyrants, ye beride his indignation; And see mot, in his gather d brow, Your day of tribalation.

Speak low, then Heaven paid teacher! The tempest bursts above; God whispers in the thunder—hear The terrors of his love! Do notify hand, and homest hearts

The terrors of his face; On useful bands, and honest hearts. The base their wra hare wreaking; But thank'd be Goal they can't prevent, The stoom of Heaven from speaking. TWENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS--2d Session.

Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting bacco, with the emport into Great Britain, sec. May 25, 1842,

[Read, and had upon the table.] TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 27, 1842. 5

Sir: I herewith transmit a set of tabular statements estimates of the consumption of tobacco in the U.S., 20 hhds, have been recently there,] were considered made by sundry individuals; and other statements conequal to Virginia seconds, and commanded full prices. nected with the growth and consumption of tobacco in Europe; all of which have been prepared in answer to dution of the House of Representatives, dated the progress in the cultivation, manufacture and con sumption of tebacco in the U. S.," &c. lam, Sir, your old t servit, W. FORWARD,

Secretary of the Treasury. Hon. J. WHITE, Speaker of House of Representatives

Statement relative to Tobacco, under a call of the H. of

Representatives, dated February 23, 1-12. By a resolution of the House, the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to transmit "all the information he can obtain, showing the progress in the cultivation, manufacture and consumption of tobacco in the U. S. and in other countries: also showing the comparative quantity and value of exports and imports of tobacco, and of manufactured tobacco, in the U. States and other countries, as well as the rate, and amount of duties collected on the same both here and elsewhere also distinguishing between foreign and domestic and between eights and twist tobacco manufactured in the U. States, and the quantity and value of the tobacco grown in each of the tobacco-growing States of this

ter of the call of the House that the copression existed that the records of the Treasury Department contained extensive information on the subject of a staple of deep

each State, the date of its introduction, the variety cultivated, and the effects of climate and soil upon its qualities; and were it not for the periodicals of the country, edited by enterprising and talented individu als, we would have but the barren returns of the cus-tom houses to enlighten us in regard to a product which alone, in Europe, yields a revenue superior to

cial nature, except the annual statement of "commerce and navigation," prepared by the Register of the Treasary, which gives the export of crude and manufac-tured tobacco, and the import of the same, I have been compelled to draw upon others for such details as their particular pursuits justified the belief they could furnish, and, in addition, have addressed letters to the Governors of several of the tobacco-growing States, asking their aid in reference to the resolution of the House with a view of supplying such information, which, in the absence of efficial data, together with the pressure of official duties, I am precluded from

tobacco in this country, as appears by the quantity exported, can only be a matter of inference and conjecture. Some approach to certainly as to the quantity grown might be made, if we could obtain the precise amount inspected, and the amount exported. The difference is the country of the c ference between these quantities, together with that portion of the products which is not subjected to in-spection, hight be fairly chargeable to the home consumption. What proportion entered into the home consumption during our colonial condition, and since we became independent, taking into consideration the pap ulation at different periods, I am unable to say. It is well known that tobacco has been the great staple of Virginia and Maryland from their first settlement; and to trace its rise from the date of its earliest cultiva-

tion to the present time; its introduction into Europe; and the cause which led to its cultivation there; and the extensive demand for it, growing out of the necesmost a necessary of life, would only be to give a historical outline, in hen of ascertaining the quantity grown, based upon authentic data, tending to show its great increase as a commercial staple, and the immense interests involved in its cultivation in the U.S.

Various estimates have been made in the consumption of tobacco in the U.S. The great difficulty in arriving at a fair result as to the quantity consumed arises from the want of proper returns by the tobacco-interests involved in its cultivation in the U.S.

the same authority and returns made to the Treasury, of the quantity consumed, when the extraordinary the export of crude and manufactured tobacco, from growth of other staples is made the standards of comthe export of crune and minimatured totales, the annual average parison; and the rapid increase of the population, at the Section 1761 to 1840, was 5,247,7-5 library the annual average parison; and the rapid increase of the population, at the Section 1840, was 5,247,7-5 library the annual average parison; and the rapid increase of the population, at the Section 1840, was 5,247,7-5 library the annual average parison; and the rapid increase of the population, at the Section 1840, was 5,247,7-5 library the annual average parison; and the rapid increase of the population, at the Section 1840, was 5,247,7-5 library the annual average parison; and the rapid increase of the population, at the Section 1840, was 5,247,7-5 library the annual average parison; and the rapid increase of the population, at the Section 1840, was 5,247,7-5 library the annual average parison; and the rapid increase of the population, at the Section 1840, was 5,247,7-5 library the secti 68,627 hogsheads: allowing 6 cents per pound as the rate of of per cents on the subject. In no Pennsylvania instance has the basis been given on which the esti-

For 20 years preceding 17:00, the ave-

From 1790 to 1800 the average export From 1800 to 1820 the average export From 1820 to 1840 the average export

What would have been the export for the same the cultivation and manufacture of this important sta- Tennessee period, had it not been for royal monopolies and heavy duties, may be inferred from the estimate made by Mr.

lars, thereby increasing our revenue by enlarging on the growth, therefore, of our importations, add to the shipping interests by requiring extra tonnage, remunerate the planters for their investments, and give new life to the crippled condition of the tobacco growing States.

The effect of fuzziery are hibitings and meanwhite on

The effect of foreign prohibitions and monopolies on Kentucky the tobacco interests may be seen in the smallness of the quantity of tobacco exported, as compared with

the quantity grown and duties charged, with other | the quantity grantion bearing upon the object of his mission, will repay an attentive perusal by all interested in acquiring a knowledge of foreign legislation on

this important staple. In answer to a letter addressed to W. G. Lyford, Esq., of Baltimore, an interesting and able document tity.

The consumption in England of tobacco, in 1756, has been received on the growth and variety of tolacco enlitivated in several of the States and Territories, from which the following extract is taken:

Leract from W. G. Luford's document. "The first States in which I bacco was known as staple, were Virginia and Maryland, and probably North Carolina, in which it was so cultivated, when they were colonies. In Kentucky, Oaio, and Tennessee, and if not previously in North Carolina, generally, t has in a portion of it, ever since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and, as regards the three States classed with it, so come from the territorial family into that of the States. The State of Missouri is growing the article to a very considerable extent, and, within the last three or four years, the increase has progressed almost geometrically—last year it having reached from 20 to 25,000 hhds. Its quality approximates nearer that of Virginia, than the yield of any other State, and, in what its peculiar excellence consists, will e noticed when speaking of Virginia.

"About 30 hogsheads were received at St. Louis last year from the Platte country; a section which has not een inhabited over two or three years; and great preparations were making for another crop, as indications were favorable for a greater vield the approaching sca-son. It will doubtless be cultivated as a staple in Missouri in a few years. In Illinois, (particularly in the Northern section,) in the counties of Winnebago and Ogle, and in the vicinity of Bloomingville, are the por tions as yet most celebrated for its growth; the yield last year was very luxurious, the land producing from 1,500 to 2,500 lbs. to the acre. The leaf was very expansive, and better calculated for eigars than for any other manufacture. In the Territory of Wiskonsan, attempts have been made to cultivate the article also; and, from the success which followed within the last year or two, it is calculated to stimulate to further exertions. In the Territory of Iowa, about 1000 hhds. have been grown, and the experiment promised fair. "In the States of Arkansas and Louisiana there have been only moderate parcels grown, not exceeding au-nually, probably, 300,000 lbs., and these are mostly of a peculiar quality, such as is not met with in many other sections of the Union. This tobacco, by incorporating it with a foreign article, is manufactured into what is termed 'carrois,' and these, by being grated, are converted into the celebrated 'Natchitoches snuff.' "In Florida the growth is light; but, from the adaptation of the soil and the temperature of the climates, a species of the Cuba tobacco is grown, which is admirably suited for the manufacture of cigars. "There are small exports occasionally to foreign mar

kets, and also shipments constwise, and the invoices are readily taken by manufacturers. It is not probable that cotton will ever give place to tobacco; but, should statements showing the experts and imports of To- the prices of the former continue to decline, as those of the latter have been maintained for the last three or four years, it would not be a subject of surprise if a compromise between the planters should be the result.

"Georgia and Alabama also grow the article; and, within the last year or two, the section known as the 'Cherokee country' has produced freely, and those few showing the export and import of tobacco, taken from | who have embarked small capitals in the enterprize, official returns, together with the import into Great conceive the investments good ones. The parcels Britain, as furnished by British documents; likewise, which have sold in the Mobile market, [for some 10 or

The tobacco of Indiana classes with the 'Ohio the resolution of the House of the Pressury 10,000. Kentucky grows it extensively. There are 121,133 lbs, valued at \$63,619. A very small quantity to transmit all the information he can obtain, showing fifty counties in the State, each of which produces, on is exported. an average, 750 hhds. annually. The most productive lands he on the Ohio, Kentucky, Cumberland, Green, lands lie on the Ohio, Kentucky, Cumberland, Green, and Banner rivers. From 3 to 5,000 are annually forwarded East, via the Ohio and Pennsylvania canals, warded East, via the Ohio and Pennsylvania canals, vernments upon our staple, is very evident. What and the residue, except for home use, is sent to New Orleans. The article grown in this State, in the restrictions were removed and free importation allowborder parts of Tennessee, and most of the other Western States, is of a quality distinct from that grown in the Eastern side of the Alleghany mountains -it is U.S. has been shown. An open and free competition, used almost exclusively for smoking, although, occa- in the absence of onerous duties abroad, might lead to sionally, small lots are met with, which are manufactured into chewing tobacco, but it is generally converted into cigars. In Europe, nearly all the tobacco which descends the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and brought to that market, is denominated Kentucky.

"Larly attempts to prepare Kentucky tobacco for stract:] made the tobacco assumes a spongy property—the quid in-creases to an unusual size; and besides, however favor-able the appearance, soon after the leaf is manufactur-70,798 blids. The average yearly exports 73,050,546 of revenue a Government can derive from a given subed into 'lumps,' it loses its blackish, rich color, and lbs.; 60,575 hlds.—average yearly consumption, II, ject, the better for itself; and certainly such a result becomes, soon after exposure to the action of the atceomes, soon after exposure to the action of the at- 906,992 lbs; 9,922 hhds. mosphere, to what is termed 'frosted.' This unfavor- ports, 178,604,890 lbs; 148,837 hhds. able mutation is supposed to be occasioned from the quantity of nitrons fluid it imbibes during the process the United Colonies from 1772 to 1782 inclusive. To the excise. Be it so; and we will also suppose that a pounds experted from the consumption is lessened by the United Colonies from 1772 to 1782 inclusive. To the excise. Be it so; and we will also suppose that a pounds experted, 484,145,972—consumed or reapply solely to the product of Kentucky. In the New maining on hand in Great Britain, 191,752,506 lbs.— our people, reduce the duty of tobacco one-half. What being and States, the article of tobacco is also cultivated do. in other countries in Europe, 292,371,966 lbs.— think you would result? Why, I apprehend something and growing importance to the C. 1. Quantity of Tobacco is also cultivated to mother consideration to which so bittle attention has been paid by the Government, either as to its enlarged growth at home, by counteracting foreign restrictions, or to the preparation of such details as would be necessored to the propagation of such details as would be necessored. The flavor approximates very near-

in 1540, as states.

It appears from "Macpherson's Annals of Commerce" that the average quantity imported from the North American colonies into England for ten years preceding the year 1709, was 25,555,666 pounds. From the same authority and returns made to the Treasury.

nate of consumption was made, and the reason is, no Maryland 50,821 hhas data existed, or, if in existence, it was not accessible.

The exports and imports of tobacco, taken from the records of the Government, afford the only approximate test of the consumption, and that is solely a mate Georgia.

Maryland Virginia North Carolina Georgia ter of inference. Thus it is we have to grope in the dark for statistical conclusions upon a subject affecting the interests of a million of people connected with Louisiana

Dodge, the tobacco agent, who, upon a given ratio, approximated by assuming the difference between Indiana makes the possible annual consumption of American the growth and the quantity experted as the amount Illinois consumed; and, with this view, the average growth of Missouri The consumption of one-half the quantity estimated by Mr. Dodge, say 422 314 hogsheads, being more than four times our present export of tobactor, would annually introduce twenty millions of dolors. Averaging the consumed as any other basis can afford. Averaging Wiskonsin

at 22,600 hhds. for 29 years District of Columbia 30(260 " " " 8,750 " " 16,550 " " 30,000 hlids, for 20 years

The quantity grown in 1840, Amount of consumption,

Mr. Dodge estimates the consumption at 75,000 hogsheads, which he believes to be far below the quanwas 6,846 606 lbs; in 1825, 14,510,551 lbs; in 1838, 23,-149,726 lbs.-being an increase of consumption over the first period of 333 per cent., and over the latter 50 per cent. Owing to the system of smuggling tobacco into the kingdom, caused by the high duty, the official statements do not afford a safe data as to the amount. imported or consumed; but there is no doubt the importation and consumption would be one-tou-th part great er if the duty was less.

The total importation into Great Britain, from 1786 Russia, to 1838, was 1,242,972 hilds, allowing 1,200 pounds 125,900. for each. The total re-exportation for the same period was 632,355 hhds., and the consumption 391,379 hhds. The duty paid upon 601,797 hhds., imported into England, Ireland and Scotland, from 1790, was £97,088, 448, equal to \$346,024,558; the original cost of the tobacco charged with this enormous amount, at 6 cents the pound, being but \$43,829,384.

The average importation into France of American tobacco, from 1820 to 1840, was 7,341 hlids. From a French memorial on the commerce and navigation between France and the United States communicated by A. De Bacourt, the French minister, to the Secretary of the Treasury, and submitted to the Committee of Ways and Means in July, 1841, I find that the American tobacco forms four-fifths of the whole imports of foreign tobacco into France; that, from 1828 to 1838, there has been a continual increase in the quantity imported, with the exception of the year 1831. The import i 1828 was 952,551 kilogrammes, and in 1840 it reached 6,249,627 kilogrammes, equal to 14,060,411 lbs. The editor of the "Register" says, "that the con-

sumption of American tobacco was far from attaining in France, at the time when that branch of comserce was free, the amount to which it has now reached. During the period from 1866 to 1810, under the free ed territory, and a population much larger than at the by you on our tobacco trade. The letters are

In the absence of any authoritative source in relation to the quantity of tobacco manufactured in the U States, reference may be had to the table of exports for the quantity and value therein stated, and leave the consumption of the same by the people of the U. S. to be inferred from the average growth of a number of years, and the amount exported, as has already been

observed. The manufacture of tobacco has increased four-fold since 1790. The quantity exported from 1821 to 1840 of Gov. Gilmer's message to the Virginia Legislature shows an increase over the preceding thirty years of and the tobacco convention held about the same time 483 per cent. From 1821 to 1830, the export was 29 in Maryland. By this you will see that I do not think 867,262 lbs., valued at \$1,946,410; from 1830 to 1840

cent., and valued at \$3,620,171. From 1833 to 1840, the quantity of tobacco of foreign growth, imported in a manufactured state, amounted to qualities'—the yield is not large—not exceeding, an-qualities'—the yield is not large—not exceeding, an-qually, 2 to 3,000 hlds, while Ohio produces 8 to lued at \$7,006,788; snuff 72,839 lbs., and crude tobacco

From a review of the subject as above detailed, the ed, is a matter about which a diversity of opinions may such an extensive culture as to deprecate the article. unless the demand kept pace with the supply.

[Here follow tabular statements from A to U, inclusive, of which we have room to give only a brief ab-

chewing having failed, other efforts have not since been A. Statement of Tobacco imported and exported an-The objection arises, it is said, to chewing, that | nually into and from England and Scotland during the | just as they pay for the lights in their windows; and

in 1540, as appears by the census of 1540. Kentucky

Total in the U.S. Hogsheads 185,134, at 1,260 pounds each. K. Statistical table showing the aggregate amount of manufactures of tobacco, number of persons employed, and capital invested in the United States.

P. Statement showing the quantity of Tobacco grown Lurope and elsewhere, &c. Germany, 33,333 hhds.
-Austria and Dominions, 29,166-France, 21,666-Russia, 17,500-Cuba, 10,746,000, &c., &c. Total,

Q. Tariff of import duties on Tobacco in the U. S.

and in foreign countries.

Tobacco.

Manufac. Unmanufac. Cigars.

U. States, 10 cts. pr. lb. 15 pr. ct. \$2.50 pr. 1,000 12 cts. pr. lb.

G. Britain, \$2.16 "72 c. pr. lb. \$2.16 pr. lb. \$1.44 pr. lb.

France, prohibited — &c., &c.

R. Report on the legislation, &c., of Foreign countries on Tobacco, by Joshua Dodge, Esq. Of 36 States in Europe, there is in 24 of them perfect freedom of competition in every species of industry exercised in the article of Tobacco. Six (viz: Sardinia, Spain, Roman States, France, Austria and Parma) have adopted the system of monopoly, or of a State Regie. Five have adopted the system of farming the Tobacco, (viz: Portugal, Naples, Tuscany, Poland, and the Canton of Valais, in Switzerland.)

S. Chronology and statistics of Tobacco. T. An analysis of the constituent parts of Tobacco. U. Letters in relation to countervailing duties, &c.

House of Representatives, May 11, 1842. DEAR SIR: Since the adoption, by the House of Representatives, of the resolution offered by me, calling on your Department for information relative to the growth, consumption, rate of duties, and exportation of tobacco, I have received letters from some of the most intelligent and extensive dealers in Virginia. As disfregime, the average quantity introduced every year was but 2.742,629 kilogrammes, while that average, from 1826 to 1835, went up to 3,242,853 kilogrammes; growing States have recently invited public attention and that, in the ten years between 1830 and 1840, it to this subject, I have taken the liberty of enclosing reached 6,249,627 kilogrammes. It must be remarked, the letters from the Virginia dealers to you, and should besides, that the free 'regime' existed during the French empire, when France had a much more extend-them inserted in the document now being prepared present time." However this may be, it appears, from gentlemen in different quarters of the State, of deamemoir presented to M. De Vergennes in 1785, the servedly high standing, and of known espacity and value of the consumption was estimated at ten millions experience in business; and this circumstance, in con-of livres, nearly equal to two millions of dollars, while junction with the remarkable coincidence of opinion in 1836, the supply furnished for that year had reached only to the value of \$907,000.

Manufactured Tobacco.

Menufactured Tobacco.

Menufactured Tobacco.

Menufactured Tobacco.

Menufactured Tobacco.

Menufactured Tobacco.

Menufactured Tobacco. Respectfully, your obedient servant, EDMUND W. HUBARD.

Hon. WALTER FORWARD.

RICHMOND, March 23, 1842. Sir. I have to own your letter of the 17th, asking my opinion as to the policy of protecting our tobacco trade by retalizatory duties. I enclose an article, written by myself and published in the Whig of 18th Dec., 1840, which was suggested to my mind in consequence it would benefit Virginia to get the European markets, the export was 35,117,369 lbs -an increase of 53 per say England, France, Italy and Spain, to reduce the duties very low on tobacco; at any rate, I would not regulate them by retaliatory duties. At the same time, I am in favor of a high tariff, and to discriminate se far astogive a favorable and decided protection to all articles of home manufacture; and this, I consider we

> I am, dear Sir, your most ob't serv't, JAMES GRAY.

FARMVILLE, March 24, 1842. Dear Sir : Your letter of the 21st was received this orning, and I hasten to give you a very condensed sketch of my views on our foreign tobacco trade.

have a right to do.

It appears from your letter that you apprehend ar attempt from certain parties to disturb the existing relation between this country and Great Britain, on the tobacco trade. As things stand, we have a monopoly of this trade with that Power; and it seems to me to be the result of very short-sighted statesmanship to object to the present excise regulations of England, on a subject which can affect only her own subjects. The English pay the duty, on such tobacco as they consume, to their own Government, as a part of its revenue, unless it abridges the consumption. But suppose it Using seed, and the yield is probably laif a million of another than the probably laif a million of another than the probably laif a million of the counters of the probably laif a million of the counters of the probably laif a million of the probab growth at home, by counteracting foreign restrictions, or to the preparation of such details as would be necessary to exhibit its enfircation, growth, manufacture and consumption in the U. States.

The tobicco growing States themselves have omitted to fill a chasm in relation to the quantity grown in the total consumption to the quantity grown in the total consumption of the figure of the fi

F. Statement of the tolacco, and, and manufacture of sould.

"The loss in this manufacture is very small, for there is a market ever for the offile. The steems will generally bear freight, and are exported to Germany, where they say and the most office of the collision that the states and the collision that the postantive.

"In all the States not hitherto named, among which is most." A state of the collision that the following and the most office of the state of the state of the collision that the state o

(From the Money Article of the N. Y. Herald.)

S20,306

(67,913

148,439

1602

75,274

1602

75,274

115

S6,075

555,550

2,163,336

2,163,336

camount and the more with the first and borrow money at 6 per cent. to be persisted in, the Government would either fail in its came amount against the more with the more with the more with the same time straight that most untoward project of Distribution were to be persisted in, the Government would either fail in its came amount against the more with the same time straight that most untoward project of Distribution were to be persisted in, the Government would either fail in its came and the more with the more with the same with the same with the description of the current expenses of the same amount against the more with the same with the same with the same with the same with the dealing house and other improvements the recombinations are in arrears. Of course the President, after having signed the distribution act, on the expressed conditions of the Circuit Superior Court of Nottoway county, the lower of the same will be resident.

The title to will be resident and self-one-third of the resident of the court of the straight as soon as the straight that most untoward project of Distribution act, on the expressed conditions are in arrears. Of course the President, after having signed the distribution act, on the expressed conditions are in arrears. Of course the President, after having signed the distribution act, on the expressed conditions and the same will be resident of the court of the straight and only the same and the straight and others, the same and the same time straight and others, the same court way. It is all the critical the wind in the court of the straight and others, the same court way.

The title only as it is all the critical fail in the court of Nottoway county, the large and convenient with all necessary out-houses, a lettile galast orchard of the straight of the straight and court with all necessary out-houses, a lettile galast orchard of the s western States \$60,000 hegsheads being from the quantity grown. The export of 1841 was 147,703 hegsheads—being an interace over the export of 1840 of 25 per centum; supplied to the cultivation, manufacture, and consumption of to-bacco in Europe, the able report by Mr. Dodge, late special agent of the U.S. to Germany, the consumption of to-bacco in Europe, the able report by Mr. Dodge, the special agent of the U.S. to Germany, the constitution of the supplied with the quantity grown in the infection of the continuing the most recent and authentic inferiors, which according to the entire the supplied of bacco in Europe, the able report by Mr. Dodge as to the minute detail given by Mr. Dodge as to the consumption to be one-fourth, viz.

IN CHANCERY—Visional—At Rules belt in the Circle and the consumption of the consumption of the consumption of the subject, and as part of this continuing the most recent and authentic information on the subject, and as part of this consumption of the pulled as containing the most recent and authentic information on the subject, and as part of this consumption of the pulled as containing the most recent and authentic information on the subject, and as part of this consumption of the pulled as containing the most recent and authentic information on the subject, and as part of this consumption of the pulled as containing the most recent and authentic information on the subject, and as part of this consumption of the subject, and as part of this consumption of the pulled as containing the most recent and authentic information on the subject, and as part of this consumption of the pulled as containing the most recent and authentic information on the subject, and as part of this consumption of the subject, and as part of this consumption of the subject, and as a part of this consumption of the subject, and as a part of this consumption of the subject, and

185,136 linds. N. Statement showing the distribution of the tobacco of the Congressional majority. The effect is likely to of the Congressional majority. The effect is likely to of the Congressional majority. The effect is likely to of the Congressional majority. The effect is likely to of the Congressional majority. The effect is likely to of the Congressional majority. The effect is likely to of the congressional majority. The effect is likely to of the Congressional majority and the effect is likely to of the Congressional majority. The effect is likely to of the Congressional majority and the effect is li in pounds re exported in each year since 1826 to 1831 of the Congressional majority. The effect is likely to be a miscarriage of the revenue project, and leave the ports open to the importation of goods until some revenueated amount of revenue derived by each Government from the same. Germany 38,000 hids—revenue thing for the principles of free trade. The manufacturers and high tariff men will find the markets so give the point of the principles of free trade. The manufacturers and high tariff men will find the markets so give the point of the principles of free of duty that they will be fully appeared \$1.275,000, adults and \$272.75. France of the point of the principles of free of duty that they will be fully appeared \$1.275,000, adults and \$272.75. hads - revenue \$17,275,000 -- duty paid \$72 75. France glutted with goods free of duty, that they will be fully in 301 hinds-revenue \$5,500,000.-(Monopoly or \$15.7 for every 2 pounds not exceeding 22 pounds weight)--all other countries 20,306 hinds-revenue \$11,006,820 --Total number of hinds consumed in Euchanges, but on the eve of a most luxuriant harvest parts of the country, so promising that even now prices are falling in anticipation of it, it may be hoped that produce will prove the best medium of re-mittance abroad, and the people will thus be relieved of large quantities of produce in exchange for foreign goods at low prices. In consequence of the reduction of the stocks of produce by foreign sales, the home value of the remainder will be much enhanced. There is therefore room to hope that much practical good will yet grow out of the tricks of the politicians.

The Mining Region in Georgia .- We have copied from the Athens (Ga) Banner, a statement signed by respectable gentlemen engaged in digging gold in the Cherokee section of the State, of the progress of their operations, and the astonishing products realized. We have heard for some time past, that a large amount of capital had been again turned to mining, and that the return exceeded all former results. The statement we publish to-day, confirms in their amplest extent these reports.

A gentleman who was, a few weeks since, in Ran-dolph county, Alabama, lying West of, and joining Carroll county in this State, informs us that several thousand men were employed in that county in dig ging gold, and that the business was exceedingly pro-fitable—the precious metal being found in great abundance .- Columbus (Ga.) Times, June 10.

A LIBERAL Acr .- We yesterday saw a letter from President Tyler enclosing a check for fifty dollars, to be sent to Mrs. Pettrich, the wife of the well known artist whose life was recently attempted at Washing ton. The money was sent to a friend in a private way and perhaps even this brief notice will be regarded as out of place by the donor. Still the act struck us as so kindly and well timed under the circumstances, that we feel satisfied that friend and foes must yield it their hearty and cordial approval.

[Philadelphia Inquirer. The Intelligencer says that many other distinguished individuals have shown their kindness to Mr. trich in a liberal and munificent spirit; among whom Lord Ashburton is mentioned as having sent Mr. P. a donation of one hundred dollars.

S-w4w

June 3

S-w-4w

J. the sale of Southern and Western Produce, and purchase of Merchandise, for eash, No. 40, Broadway, New York. Refer to Messes. H. W. & J. J. Fry & Co., { Richmond. Southern South & John Scott & Son, Fredericksburg.

A. & A. Lowrence & Co., { Boston. Henshaw, Ward & Co., { Boston. Henshaw, Wa May 3

May 20

TOWN AND COUNTRY HAT MANUFACTORY,
Cary Street, three doors above the Columbian Hotel
Richmond, Va.

J. H. ANTHONY still continues to sell flats at the following
Plain Russin or Brush Hats, from §2 50 to §5; Silk Hats, made
on fine for bodies, water proof, from §2 50 to §5; Silk Hats, made
from §1 75 to §2; For Caps, from §1 to §10; Gentlemen's Cloth
Caps, from §1 to §3; together with an assortance tof Men's and
Soy's Hair, Scatter and Glazed Caps, black and drab Wood Hats,
wholesale and retail. Torms—Cash.
P. S. He keeps during the Summer a large assortment of Leghorn, Palm Leaf, Straw and Willow Hats, suitable for all ages.

January 1st, 1842.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—By virtue of a Deed of Trust, bearing by James G. Blakey, and of record in the County Court of Orange, for the purpose of securing the payment of certain debts therein mentioned, then due to James Forbes, but now for the benefit of Coleby Cowherd, I shall offer for sale, for cash, on Monday, the 27th day of June next, being Court house, being the same controlled House and Lot at Orange Court-house, being the same conveyed to the said Blakey by the said Forbes, and upon which he now resides. The title to the said Bot is believed to be unquestionable, but, acting as Trustee. I shall convey such 1.06 as is tionable, but, acting as Trustee, I shall convey such the as is and 24th Rules of Convey vested in me under the deed of trust aforesaid.

A Copy-

PHILIP S. FRY, Trustee.

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to merit the patronage of the publ

WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE.—The Annual Extion in this Institution will commence on the $24 \ln n f \, I_0$ and be continued from day to day, until the 3rd of I_0 by G_0 . and be continued from day to day, and the srd of Inly, 4th of July degrees will be conferred, with the usual exert the College Chapet. Parents, guardians, and the public ly, are respectfully invited to attend. The meeting of the will take place on the 5th of July, and the Address to delivered by Prof. Beverly Tucker. Signed,

Beverly Tucker. Signed, T. R. DEW, Pres. of Wm. & Mary Coll. And of the Society of All. MADISON HOUSE-RICHMOND, V.

MADISON HOUSE.—RICHMOND, V.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the particle of the particle of the particle of the particle of the suit the times, from \$1.50 to \$1.25 per day, and proportion less by the week or month.

Gentlemen and ladies visiting the city will find this like pleasantly located on Bank street, in front of the beautiful to Square, (South side,) near the Virginia Banks, and very content to the particle bants, cars, and business were cenient to the packet boats, cars, and business part of Horses well provided for at the customary char-

J. G. GREGORY & Co., Managers, Office on Main, 2d door below corners Main and 13th stree RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

WE invite your attention to the following Brilliant Sch to be drawn in June, 1812; Capital—\$35,295!—Making \$30,000 Nat. 15 drawn Nos. out of 75.
VIRGINIA LEESBURG LOTTERY, Class H., for [84]

lrawn at Alexandria, Virginia, on Saturday, the \$35,295 5,000 | 1 3,000 | 1 9,250 | 1 1,750 | 1 1,500 | 1 1,300 | 50

1 1,300 | 50 prizes of &c., &c. | C., &c. |
Tickets \$10 - halves \$5 - quarters \$2.5).
Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets | \$10 pt. |
Do do 25 hatf do 25 prizer do 25 pr. Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the a splendid Lotteries, address

J. G. GREGORY & CO. Manage Richmont Vision | Co. | Co. | Co. |
Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co. | Co Richmond, Variation of Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all other as above.

May 27

LAND FOR SALE,—The subscriber, wishing to change the property for a larger Farm, offers for private sale to be autiful extate in Henrico county, (Level Green.) It is at the end of the Brook Turnpieke, and adjoins the Value Brook Tayerin, to it miles from Richmond, it contains the upwards of 200 are in its original growth, and beavily to There are from 75 to 100 are soft meadow land, the chief of is now in Henrils erass. The halance of the land is mostly donation of one hundred dollars.

Nortolk, June 11—William S. Blackford, Esq. lately appointed Charge d'Affairs to Bogota, arrived here yesterday to embark in the sloop of war Falmouth, Capt. McIntosh, which, has been detained in Hampton Roads for some time for that purpose. It is understood that the delay of our Charge was in consequence of the protracted action of Congress on the Appropriation bill.

TO JNO. F. SCHERMERHORN and Mrs. ELIZA L. SCHER MERHORN, his wife: As you are not inhabitants of this commonwealth, and have no attorney residing within the same to whom I can give notice of the time and place of taking the deposition hereinafter mentioned, I hereby give you notice, in the mode pointed out by law, that, on the 25th of June, in the pressing and undetermined, on the Canterry side of the Circuit Court of the United States, held in the Eastern District of the fifth Court of the United States, held in the Eastern District of the fifth Court of the United States, held in the Eastern District of the fifth Court of the United States, held in the Eastern District of the fifth Court of the United States, held in the Eastern District of the fifth Court of the United States, held in the Eastern District of the fifth Court of the United States, held in the Eastern District of the fifth Court of the United States, held in the Eastern District of the fifth Court of the United States, held in the Eastern District of the fifth Court of the United States, held in the Eastern District of the fifth Court of the United States, held in the Eastern District of the fifth Court of the United States, held in the Eastern District of the fifth Court of the United States, held in the Eastern District of the fifth Court of the United States, held in the Canada State of the Circuit Court of the United States, held in the Eastern District of the fifth Court of the United States, held in the Canada States of the United States of the United States of the United States of the United States of the Circuit Court of the United States

FREDERICK WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

THE Proprietor of this pleasant and desirable situation information produced in the public frait it is now open for the reception of compile it is situated most conveniently—in facility of access freather board to mountain air, is excelled by no watering place in Union, being but one mole distant from Stephenson's Dept., on Winchester and Baltimore Ruifroad, where a public convex will always need the cars, ascending and descending, and miles from Winchester, which is visited by daily lines of a from the surrounding country. This watering place has been meron-ly resorted to by persons laboring under liver affect and other derangements of secretion, with the happiest eight of the control of the contr

Boy's Hair, Scater and Gazen Cape, associated wholesale and retail. To see-Cash.

P. S. He keeps during the Summer a large assortment of Leginform, Palm Leaf, Straw and Willow Hats, suitable for all ages.

A Copy—Teste,

HENRY GIRSON, C. 113-4.

A Copy-Teste, HENRY GIBSON,

orchard of well-selected fruit.

The terms will be cash, as to so much as will be necessify defray the costs of the suit and sale—one-third of the residue in payable on the 1st day of January, 1843, one other third on the yay of January, 1844, and the remaining third on the 1st day day of January, 1845, the purchaser giving bonds with approved section to the deferred payments, and the title retained until the who of the purchase money is paid.

ROBERT TAYLOR, | Commission of the purchase money is paid.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the estate of Clough, deceased, are requested to present them for person or before the first day of August next. Those who we do this are informed, that this nonce will be plead in bar all day. Those indebted are requested to make immediate pages.